

TO SUSPEND THE OPERATION OF WAR LAWS.

DECEMBER 7, 1920.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOLSTEAD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. J. Res. 382.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, having had under consideration H. J. Res. 382, a resolution declaring that certain acts of Congress, resolutions, and proclamations shall be construed as if the present war had ended, beg leave to recommend an amendment, and that as amended it do pass.

In line 18, page 2, after the words "Liberty loan act," insert the following language: "The War Finance Corporation act as amended by the act approved March 3, 1919."

It is apparent that though actual hostilities have ceased in the war with Germany and her allies, no peace treaty or other official action terminating the existing state of war can be secured for several months. There is no probability that hostilities will be resumed, and as there exists a number of statutes designed to aid in carrying on actual war that confer extraordinary powers, many of them not only unnecessary but a burden and menace, it is believed that this resolution should pass.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL TEACHING

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association,
Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1917.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL
TEACHING, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

REPORT

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The Committee on the Standardization of Medical Teaching, American Medical Association, has the honor to submit to the American Medical Association the following report on the work of the committee during the past year. The committee was organized in 1915, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the various factors which enter into the preparation of the medical student. It has held numerous conferences with the various medical schools and has received many suggestions from the faculty and the students. It has also conducted extensive research into the various methods of teaching medicine, and has endeavored to determine the most effective and efficient methods. The committee has found that there is a wide variation in the methods of teaching medicine in the various medical schools, and that this variation is the result of many factors, including the size of the school, the number of students, the facilities, and the personality of the faculty. It has also found that there is a general lack of uniformity in the curriculum, and that this lack of uniformity is the result of many factors, including the local conditions, the needs of the community, and the interests of the faculty. The committee has endeavored to determine the most effective and efficient methods of teaching medicine, and has endeavored to determine the most uniform curriculum. It has found that the most effective and efficient methods of teaching medicine are those which are based on the principles of the scientific method, and that the most uniform curriculum is one which is based on the principles of the scientific method. The committee has endeavored to determine the most effective and efficient methods of teaching medicine, and has endeavored to determine the most uniform curriculum. It has found that the most effective and efficient methods of teaching medicine are those which are based on the principles of the scientific method, and that the most uniform curriculum is one which is based on the principles of the scientific method.